

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: KING ISLAND TRAILER PARK

Report Date: June 2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Well

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings currently are not held.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 838 - 7842 and ask for Quality Service, Inc..

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

The sources of drinking water: (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

| Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|--|
| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
| Sodium (ppm) | (2013) | 138 | N/A | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | (2013) | 86.9 | N/A | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

| Table 2 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|--|
| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
| Arsenic (ppb) | (2013) | 3 | N/A | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | (2013) | 0.14 | N/A | 1 | 2 | Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |

| Table 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------|---|
| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
| Chloride (ppm) | (2013) | 102 | N/A | 500 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (Units) | (2013) | 10 | N/A | 15 | n/a | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Manganese (ppb) | (2013) | 170 | N/A | 50 | n/a | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (umhos/cm) | (2013) | 809 | N/A | 1600 | n/a | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | (2013) | 430 | N/A | 1000 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

| Table 4 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
| Boron (ppm) | (2013) | 0.3 | N/A | 1 | The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals. |

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with the service lines and home plumbing. *King Island Trailer Park* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

About our Manganese: Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

2014 Consumer Confidence Report Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL HEAD of the KING ISLAND TRAILER PARK water system in November, 2001.

Well - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Septic systems - high density [$>1/\text{acre}$]

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

San Joaquin County
Environmental Health Division
304 E. Weber Ave, 3rd Floor
Stockton, CA 95202

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Willy Ng, REHS+
SJ Co Environmental Health Division
(209) 468-3448
wng@phs.hs.co.san-joaquin.ca.us

King Island Trailer Park

Analytical Results By FGL - 2014

| SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|------|--------|------|------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | | Units | MCLG | CA-MCL | PHG | Sampled | Result | Avg. Result(a) Range (b) |
| Sodium | | ppm | | none | none | | | 138 138 - 138 |
| Well | STK1351451-1 | ppm | | | | 2013-11-26 | 138 | |
| Hardness | | ppm | | none | none | | | 86.9 86.9 - 86.9 |
| Well | STK1351451-1 | ppm | | | | 2013-11-26 | 86.9 | |

| PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS) | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | | Units | MCLG | CA-MCL | PHG | Sampled | Result | Avg. Result(a) Range (b) |
| Arsenic | | ppb | | 10 | 0.004 | | | 3 3 - 3 |
| Well | STK1351451-1 | ppb | | | | 2013-11-26 | 3 | |
| Barium | | ppm | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | 0.14 0.14 - 0.14 |
| Well | STK1351451-1 | ppm | | | | 2013-11-26 | 0.14 | |

| SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS) | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------|------|--------|-----|------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | | Units | MCLG | CA-MCL | PHG | Sampled | Result | Avg. Result(a) Range (b) |
| Chloride | | ppm | | 500 | n/a | | | 102 102 - 102 |
| Well | STK1351451-1 | ppm | | | | 2013-11-26 | 102 | |
| Color | | Units | | 15 | n/a | | | 10 10 - 10 |
| Well | STK1351451-1 | Units | | | | 2013-11-26 | 10 | |
| Manganese | | ppb | | 50 | n/a | | | 170 170 - 170 |
| Well | STK1351451-1 | ppb | | | | 2013-11-26 | 170 | |
| Specific Conductance | | umhos/cm | | 1600 | n/a | | | 809 809 - 809 |
| Well | STK1351451-1 | umhos/cm | | | | 2013-11-26 | 809 | |
| Total Dissolved Solids | | ppm | | 1000 | n/a | | | 430 430 - 430 |
| Well | STK1351451-1 | ppm | | | | 2013-11-26 | 430 | |

| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------|------|--------|-----|------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | | Units | MCLG | CA-MCL | PHG | Sampled | Result | Avg. Result(a) Range (b) |
| Boron | | ppm | | NS | n/a | | | 0.3 0.3 - 0.3 |
| Well | STK1351451-1 | ppm | | | | 2013-11-26 | 0.3 | |

King Island Trailer Park

CCR Login Linkage - 2014

| FGL Code | Lab ID | Date_Sampled | Method | Description | Property |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| RV 18 | STK1337664-4 | 2013-07-21 | Metals, Total | RV 18 | Cu & Pb Monitoring System # 3901114 |
| RV 22 | STK1337664-5 | 2013-07-21 | Metals, Total | RV 22 | Cu & Pb Monitoring System # 3901114 |
| Space 3 | STK1337664-1 | 2013-07-21 | Metals, Total | Space #03 | Cu & Pb Monitoring System # 3901114 |
| SPACE#8TAP | STK1431115-1 | 2014-02-07 | Coliform | Space #08 Tap | Bacteriological Sampling |
| | STK1432972-1 | 2014-04-04 | Coliform | Space #08 Tap | Bacteriological Sampling |
| | STK1435441-1 | 2014-06-06 | Coliform | Space #08 Tap | Bacteriological Sampling |
| | STK1437940-1 | 2014-08-08 | Coliform | Space #08 Tap | Bacteriological Sampling |
| | STK1450433-1 | 2014-10-10 | Coliform | Space #08 Tap | Bacteriological Sampling |
| | STK1452352-1 | 2014-12-05 | Coliform | Space #08 Tap | Bacteriological Sampling |
| Space 15 | STK1337664-3 | 2013-07-22 | Metals, Total | Space #15 | Cu & Pb Monitoring System # 3901114 |
| Space 42 | STK1337664-2 | 2013-07-22 | Metals, Total | Space #42 | Cu & Pb Monitoring System # 3901114 |
| SPACE#50TAP | STK1430254-1 | 2014-01-10 | Coliform | Space #50 Tap | Bacteriological Sampling |
| | STK1432047-1 | 2014-03-07 | Coliform | Space #50 Tap | Bacteriological Sampling |
| | STK1434188-1 | 2014-05-09 | Coliform | Space #50 Tap | Bacteriological Sampling |
| | STK1436855-1 | 2014-07-11 | Coliform | Space #50 Tap | Bacteriological Sampling |
| | STK1439077-1 | 2014-09-05 | Coliform | Space #50 Tap | Bacteriological Sampling |
| | STK1451367-1 | 2014-11-07 | Coliform | Space #50 Tap | Bacteriological Sampling |
| WELLHEAD | STK1351451-1 | 2013-11-26 | Metals, Total | Well | 3 Year Monitoring |
| | STK1351451-1 | 2013-11-26 | Wet Chemistry | Well | 3 Year Monitoring |
| | STK1351451-1 | 2013-11-26 | General Mineral | Well | 3 Year Monitoring |